FBIS-LAM-87-078
Thursday
23 April 1987
Vol VI No 078

Daily Report

LATIN AMERICA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
PRINTED INSIDE COVER

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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SUPREME COURT CONSIDERING RIGHTS TRIALS SUSPENSION

PY230028 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Supreme Court decided to request reports from all federal appeals courts on the human rights trials against Armed Forces and security officers during a meeting yesterday which is expected to continue today.

Sources said the Supreme Court justices and Prosecutor-Genral Juan Octavio Gauna, who was also present, had discussed the possibility of suspending all ongoing human rights trials for 15 or 30 days so as to define in that period the scope of the principle of due obedience.

The government reportedly met with opposition leaders yesterday to discuss a political solution to the Army crisis in view of the impossibility of a prompt pronouncement on due obedience by the Supreme Court.

In this respect, Gauna had earlier said that there was still no ruling on the issue because "only yesterday I received the last of the complaints raised by the defence attorney of (former Buenos Aires police chief) retired General Ramon Camps."

"This case contains more than 1,000 pages and it all has to read," he said, adding that "there are also questions of arbitrary evidence for which we must find testimonies to check if there are contradictions. There are other pleas besides due obedience."

"The issue of due obedience is a complex one, there are diffiering points of view and it is the first time it has been brought up. On top of it all, we must work fast because there are detainees," he said in reference to the military officers charged with human rights violations.

Legal expert Pablo Argibay Molina has come up with one possible solution which is under analysis. He based his study on the Democratic Commitment Agreement signed last Sunday, which stated that "reconciliation will only be possible in the context of full respect for the law and the due recognition of the levels of responsibility for the acts and behaviour of the past."

Argibay Molina's view of the problem is as follows:

During the 1983 electoral campaign President Raul Alfonsin proposed a solution to the problem of those responsible for excesses in the fight against subversion which responsible for excesses in the fight against subversion which he called "trial according to degree of responsibility." For this he proposed three categories: those who gave the orders, those who obeyed them, and those who went beyond them.

President Alfonsin tried the first three military juntas, and in the decree ordering their trial he referred to the existence of manifestly illegal proceedings "conceived and implemented by the military junta which took over the government on March 24, 1976."

In January, 1984, a reform was introduced to the military code of justice which included an article stating that crimes committed owing to due obedience were not to be punished by law, as a way to implement the "trials by degree of responsibility" system.

A law was sanctioned in 1984 containing an article defining due obedience as "acts carried out by officers with no power to decide, following orders or directions of plans approved and supervised by the Armed Forces high commands and the military junta."

Here is why Argibay Molina placed the beginning of the problem, as Congress introduced an amendment to the law whereby it would not apply in the case of "officers who committed atrocities or abnormal crimes."

When the Federal Appeals Court undertook the analysis of the case of the former military juntas it found "a methodology of operation" which consisted of the illegal detention of suspects, application of torure as a means of obtaining information and in many cases their physical elimination.

As a way to bridge the gap between the ordinary idea and the new problems brought about by this discovery, the government created what it called "instructions to the prosecutors" and later the "full stop" law.

In view of the fact that it had not lived up to what was promised in the electoral campaign, the government is now forced to introduce the concept of "coercion" to clear middle-ranking and junior officers of all charges.

Argibay Molina here claimed that the government is in its current situation because it is simultaneously respectful of the legislative and judicial powers and its electoral platform.

He concluded that what was meant to be an exception to the due obedience principle turned out to deny both the principle and the exception, whereby all officers who participated in the fight against subversion would have to be tried.

In another opinion, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego Bishop Miguel Aleman yesterday spoke of the need to "distinguish due obedience from abnormal crimes."

"A lieutenant who was in charge of a clandestine detention centre was obeying orders from his superiors, but if he tortured detainees, that is a different matter," he said.

ARMY RELEASES LIST OF NEW LEADERSHIP 22 APRIL

PY222121 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2010 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (DYN) -- This afternoon the Army released the list of its new leadership.

Herewith the list:

1. Chief of staff: Brigadier General Jose Segundo Dante Caridi; 2. Inspector general and director of military institutions: Brig Gen Miguel Wencelao Abbate; 3. Deputy chief of staff: Brig Gen Fausto Marcelo Gonzalez; 4. Military attache to the United States: Brig Gen Enrique Jorge Bianchi; 5. V Corps commander: Brig Gen Humberto Esteban Pompilio Ferucci; 6. Director for institutional affairs: General Elbio Santarrosa; 7. Director general of Military Industries: Brig Gen Raul Ricardo Mattiuizzi; [list continues]

8. III Corps commander: Brig Gen Roberto Felipe Dominguez; 9. Chief Intelligence II: Brig Gen Francisco Eduardo Gassino; 10. IV Corps commander: Brig Gen Valentin Osvaldo Venier; 11. II Corps commander: Colonel Juan Ramon Mabragana; 12. Personnel and Mobilization chief: Col Alfredo Manuel Arillaga; 13. Joint staff member: Col Jorge Eugenio O'Higgins; 14. Commander of 1st Armored Cavalry Brigade: Col Isidro Bonifacio Caceres; 15. Commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade: Col Heriberto Justo Auel; 16. Deputy director general for support: Col Mario Antonio Skalani (installed); 17. Commander of the 2d Armored Cavalry Brigade: Col Osvaldo Cordoba; 18. Commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade: Col Juan Benito Pera; 19. Commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade: Col Oscar Lorenzo Reinhold; 20. Joint staff member: Col Francisco Eduardo Machinandiarena; 21. Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade: Col Martin Felix Bonet; 22. Commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade: Col Martin Antonio Balza; 23. Commander of the 10th Infantry Brigade: Col Francisco Federico Vivas; 24. Commander of the 4th Airborne Infantry Brig: Col Adolofo Particio Etchenun; 25. Deputy commander of the 12th Infantry Brig: Col Eugenio Alfredo Dalton; 26. Director of the Military School: Col Oscar Osvaldo Salomon; 27. Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade: Col Carlos Farwig; 28. Army Arsenal director: Col Ricardo Felipe Mattaloni

It is noted that the requests for promotion to general of some of the colonels mentioned in this list have already been submitted to the Senate, and that the requests for the remaining colonels will be submitted in the next few hours.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

Rico Held Incommunicado

PY221803 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, who headed the group of Army officers and noncommissioned officers that rebelled last weekend, is being held incommunicado at the General Lemos Tactic Support School. Colonel Rico is under arrest. The situation is absolutely calm and the school personnel fully respect their commanders, it has been learned.

New COS Involved in Rights Case

PY210309 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0201 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (DYN) -- The newly-appointed Army chief of staff, General Jose Dante Caridi, is involved in a case (being heard at the federal court in La Plata) concerning the illegal repression of subversion. According to the schedule of summonses drawn up 1 month ago by the federal court, a schedule in the possession of the Defense Ministry, Gen Caridi must appear in court on 1 June. However, it is not known whether this schedule has been changed. The federal court in La Plata is charged with hearing the case involving crimes committed in the juridiction of the then Military Institutes Command (now Directorate), a case in which charges have been filed against retired General Santiago Omar Riveros.

Union Leader Defends Rebels

PY201535 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1336 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (DYN) -- Armando Cavalieri, head of the commerce union, this morning surprisingly justified the attitude of a group of revels that took over the Campo de Mayo Infantry School and surrendered yesterday, by pointing out that "these men wanted to make their presence felt, because they feel victimized by society."

Interviewed during the program "Magdalena Tempranisimo" aired by Radio Mitre, Cavalieri said that the "military did not intend to violate the Constitution, they just wanted to make themselves heard." The union leader asserted that "there are attitudes which we should understand. They are used to discipline. It is not just a matter of indiscriminately excluding a sector without trying to recover the sector for the sake of democracy."

Cavalieri, whc is a member of the Group of 15, said that "a crisis is affecting the chain of command; therefore, they wanted to be heard. We must understand and try to help them out of this problem." He added that it is quite normal that they should have used their weapons to draw attention, "the same as a journalist would have used a microphone for the same purpose." He ended by stating that "the military men only wanted to express the thoughts of the entire sector."

Air Force Chief Lauds Alfonsin

PY230330 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Major General Ernesto Horacio Crespo, Air Force chief of staff, today emphasized in La Plata the tremendous civic courage and maturity shown by President Raul Alfonsin in solving the military crisis that broke out during Holy Week. Crespo said absolute tranquillity continues to prevail within the Air Force.

Crespo said the Air Force is fully aware that there were absolutely no negotiations with the rebellious group at Campo de Mayo. Regarding the position taken by the Argentine people during the uprising, which ended last Sunday, Crespo said that the people's resolve should make everyone harbor the hope that this type of action will not be repeated in the future and that we will no longer be forced into a situation that will prevent our country from moving ahead.

Foreign Ministers Hail President

PY211315 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2233 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- This afternoon at the Olivos residence, President Raul Alfonsin received Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who conveyed to Alfonsin congratulations on behalf of their governments and presidents for the intelligent and courageous manner in which he overcame the military crisis.

The meeting, which lasted from 1640 to 1710 was attended by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Latin American Affairs Under Secretary Francisco Alconada Sempe, Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Alfonso Grados Bertorini, and, Mexican Ambassador to Argentina Ignacio Ovalle Fernandez.

After the Group of Eight meeting in Bariloche, and on express instructions from their presidents, Alan Garcia Perez and Miguel de la Madrid, the foreign ministers of Peru and Mexico remained in Argentina at the disposal of the Argentine Government because of the situation created by the military uprising.

Allan Wagner Tizon and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will return to their countries today. They went to the Olivos residence to say goodbye to President Alfonsin and to express, on behalf of their governments, congratulations for the skillful and vailant manner in which he put down the military uprising. [passage omitted]

General on Campo de Mayo

PY210322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Rosario, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- During a news conference today, II Corps Commander General Arturo Alais explained the details of the operations that took place in Campo de Mayo recently. He considered the whole incident a psychological war because the rebels were not only located in the Infantry School but elswhere, as well.

After returning from Campo de Mayo, where a mutiny headed by Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico took place, Gen Alais denied having asked for his retirement. He said: I have no reason to request it, unless I am asked to do so. Alais expressed satisfaction at having commanded troops who are and have been obedient to their commander, troops who are aware of the need to support what the Argentine people have chosen, that is, the Constitution and democracy. The general then explained what happened following night Lt Col Rico abandoned the 18th Infantry Brigade in San Javier, Misiones Province, despite having been reprimanded previously. Alais said after sending a support message to the rebellious 14th brigade in Cordoba, Rico abandoned his post. He message was intercepted by the communications command. I ordered Rico to come here immediately, but he left his post without coming here, Alais said. He added: The 18th Brigade of San Javier was left with only a captain and few personnel. Therefore I sent a brigade captain and a lieutenant colonel to take charge there. After this, I ordered an exploration of the region, where a rebel group was found near Concordia. The rebels nearly clashed with our patrol group but finally turned themselves in.

Alais said: I consulted the staff and I realized something serious was going on. Consequently, I ordered the troops to get ready and prepare their ammunition. I reported this decision to the chief of staff and told him I was ready to depart. I was then told to remain at my post but replied that I had already ordered the troops to leave because I feared I would not arrive in time.

Throughout the whole operation I was given orders by the chief of staff. By 19 April at 0900 the order to advance had already been issued. Previously I had carried out a reconnaissance mission with all the members of the Army Staff. Afterward, Alais received orders to withdraw from Campo de Mayo because negotiations were under way. Gen Alais believes that the whole incident was a great psychological war because not all the rebels were locatred in the Infantry School. Then, I withdrew [words indistinct] Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet had said he wished to greet the troops, to which Alais replied: It was not necessary, since we are satisfied at having fulfilled our duty. Nonethelss, Alais announced that tomorrow at 0900 the troops will attend a special ceremony at the monument to the flag, the only flag under which the Argentine people must remain united.

ALFONSIN SENDS MESSAGE TO PEACE CONGRESS

PY222222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA) -- Upon inaugurating the congress of the South American Commission for Peace, Security, and Democracy today in Buenos Aires, President Raul Alfonsin stated that "tensions should not be feared within a democracy because a democracy can face them through mechanisms instituted by the sovereignty of the people."

Alfonsin sent the commission a message which was read at the opening session by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, on behalf of the government. Addressing important political, social, and church leaders from the continent, the Argentine president stated: "It is important that representatives of social and political sectors; that representatives of intermediate institutions [institutciones intermedias] assume as their own certain problems so far considered exclusive of special groups of society."

"The interests in the democratic development of a country are also the interests of many others. Our vicissitudes, our adjustments, and our development are treated by other nations as their own," the president added.

Alfonsin stated that "democracy is essential to achieving peace, and therefore, peace is the immediate consequence of freedom and justice that is practiced day by day as consensus is sought." He added: "This time of rapprochement must be taken as a time for fruitful cooperation in which all nations participate in common calls to work for development within a framework of peace and security." [passage indistinct].

SUPREME COURT TO HOLD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

PY220046 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (TELAM) -- Supreme Court Chief Jose Severo Caballero upon his return from Government House today told journalists accredited to the Supreme Court that it will hold an extraordinary session tonight. The Supreme Court chief arrived at government house at about 1915 accompanied by Comptroller General Juan Octavio Gauna.

Caballero said the executive branch has been in constant contact to keep the judicial branch informed about the current military situation.

Answering journalists' questions, he said he had spent about 1 hour at Government House, where he held meetings with high-ranking Interior and Defense Ministry officials during which he was informed about the present military situation. He added he had not met with President Raul Alfonsin.

This is the first meeting that journalists accredited to the Supreme Court have had with the Supreme Court chief since the Holy Week military conflict. The Supreme Court chief said he had visited Government House several times with the same purpose, and that the executive and legislative branches have been in constant contact. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC COMMAND DISBANDED -- Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Brigade General Teodoro Waldner, chief of the Joint Staff, today presided over the ceremony disbanding the Antarctic Joint Command. The command has finished the 1986-87 Summer Campaign, which lasted 5 months, which consisted of a full replacement of the San Martin Base Garrison, a supply operation, and the implementation of the scientific and technical programs. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2142 GMT 9 Apr 87 PY]

COB BEGINS 24-HOUR NATIONWIDE STRIKE 22 APRIL

PY221409 Paris AFP in Spanish 1317 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Labor leaders today reported that, on orders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), a 24-hour national strike began this morning. The workers are demanding an improvement in the economic and social sectors. At the same time the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] entered its 3d day of a general and indefinite strike demanding an end to the firing of workers and to the weakening of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL).

The COB's strike will affect neither international flights nor emergency services, including transport, hospitals and communications.

The Labor Ministry has declared both strikes illegal, therefore the workers will not receive their pay. Deputy Interior Minister Ruben Moreno has stated that the executive branch has not thought about any type of repressive action, that is if the calm is not broken by actions that lead to social disorder.

Interim Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez has made it clear that the democratic government is still willing to talk, although he stressed that the COB's demands are not viable.

According to its spokesmen, the COB will hold an emergency meeting in the next few hours to study the possibility of implementing other measures of pressure.

Strike 'Total Failure'

PY222021 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Today's strike organized by the COB was not obeyed, and the country had a peaceful day, although some services did not work. Evidently, the labor sector's abuse of extreme measures has resulted in what happened today.

The government has qualified the COB strike as a total failure. Public offices, public transportation services, and banks operated normally and few workers joined the strike. This was the scene this morning.

Meanwhile, the government has again offered to establish a dialogue with the labor sector, although the planning minister said that the two parties could only talk about issue that would not affect the national budget and the economic policy.

It must be stated that no clashes took place today and that the strike has been absolutely peaceful.

Fuel distribution was normal in the country, according to an official Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] report. YPFB said that tanker trucks supplied fuel to urban and rural gasoline stations to prevent problems during the 24-hour strike.

YPFB commerce manager, Enrique Penaranda said that the work in the (Sencasa) and Entre Rios oil plants was carried out fairly normally.

The strike was observed in the interior of the country at administrative levels, while at production levels, work went on normally, so that there were no shortages in the community.

Labor leader German Barraza said that the COB measure was obeyed.

The government qualified the 24-hour strike as unnecessary. Planning Minister Gonzalez Sanchez de Lozada discussed the strike at Government House this morning. Asked about the government's opinion of the situation today, Sanchez said:

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] I think it was an unnecessary measure that has actually harmed the workers and the country. We negotiated with good will and gave all we could, and we are open to more negotiations, but there is no need for such measures, which are totally negative.

[Reporter] Do you think possibilities still exist for a dialogue?

[Sanchez] Yes, as long as no pressure is exerted and no issues established by the law are affected, such as the national budget. [end recording]

In conclusion, Sanchez de Lozada said that Bolivia is ready for a phase of economic reactivation, and that our future will be more prosperous than our present.

MIR, MNR MILITANTS DIE IN ARMED CONFRONTATION

PY230125 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] A militant of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and another of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] died in an armed confrontation this morning in Riberalta, Beni Department.

According to the official report released by the Interior Ministry Intelligence Department, the confrontation took place when a group of MNR militants tried to recover the deputy prefect's office, which had been seized a few hours earlier by members of the Communist Party and the MIR. Interior Ministry Under Secretary Ruben Moreno has reported that this regrettable event began early this morning and ended with the bloody confrontation.

[Begin Moreno recording] At 0015 this morning, a group of MIR and Communist Party militants, in an absolute state of drunkenness, seized the deputy prefect's office in Riberalta. The group was headed by Carlos Suarez Mendoza, Rene Suarez, Jorge Melgano, Romulo Galazua, Pedro Tamaicobo, and others. At 1045 this morning, a group of MIR militants, headed by Napoleon Vera Leite, tried to retake the deputy prefect's office. An armed confrontation began between the two groups inside the building. Romulo Galazua, of the MIR, and Napoleon Vera Leite, of the MNR, died in the confrontation. [end recording]

MILITARY CHIEF DEFENDS ESTENSSORO TERM IN OFFICE

PY181925 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] The Armed Forces believe the constitutional term of office must be respected and governments must complete their 4-year term in office. This view was expressed by Armed Forces commander, General Gonzalo Saavedra, who also explained there is no reason to change that position.

Here is a statement by the Armed Forces commander:

[Begin Saavedra recording, in progress] Not at all. We must comply with the law on the 4-year presidential term in office. Only when these 4 years end can we think of a change of government through elections. [end recording]

The Armed Forces commander went on to say that all military units of the three armed services are subordinate to the democratic process. Commenting on rumors about the possibility of a move to destabilize the democratic process, Saavedra said:

[Begin recording] [Saavedra] We think this is political speculation. These rumors are not based on reality.

[Reporter] Are there guarantees for democracy in the country?

[Saavedra] I think everyone is conscientious about this process, and no one will get involved in machinations. Anything along these lines would be adventurous. [end recording]

Those were remarks made by Armed Forces Commander Gen Gonzalo Saavedra.

INTERIOR MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS

PY230131 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] A few hours ago Interior Ministry Under Secretary Ruben Moreno presented his resignation to the interior minister. He held this post for a few months. Moreno said his resignation is based on personal reasons, and on the need for some changes among Interior Ministry officials. This has forced him to step down from his post and give up all political activities, especially those involving the Interior Ministry. [recorded passage indistinct]

Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran said that a replacement has already been chosen, although his name has not yet been disclosed, but he will be installed in the next few hours.

BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORIES DISMANTLED -- On the morning of 17 March, UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] members, operating with air support, dismantled two large cocaine processing laboratories near San Ramon and Tembladerani, in Beni Department, where an average of 1,000 kg of cocaine were being processed a week. UMOPAR seized 17 tents, 2 electric generators, 2 precision scales, several drums of ether, acetone, sulphuric acid, ammonia, and potassium permanganate, a 10-kg centrifugal machine, and a suitcase with 8 bags of cocaine paste. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Mar 87 p 5 PY]

SUCCESSFUL ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN -- The National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs continues its intense campaign against drug trafficking in the national territory. During the last 24 hours, several traffickers and pushers were arrested and many kilos of drugs were seized. In one of the raids, two UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] patrols seized 20.5 kg of cocaine paste in a Chimore village. The traffickers managed to escape before the police forces arrived. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Mar 87 p 5 PY]

CIVILIAN CABINET CHIEF MARCOS MACIEL RESIGNS

PY230007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Civilian Cabinet Chief Marcos Maciel today tendered his formal resignation to President Jose Sarney. The announcement was made by Presidential Press Secretary Frota Netto:

[Begin Netto recording] Civilian Cabinet Chief Marcos Maciel met today with President Jose Sarney at about 1515. Coming out of the meeting, Marcos Maciel said that he will continue to hold the post only until the date for the transfer of his post is set, and that he will then resume his functions in the Senate. Asked about the reason for his resignation, Marcos Maciel said that he feels that by resigning, he can better serve the country, the president, the Democratic Alliance, and his party, the PFL [Liberal Front Party] in Congress and the Constituent Assembly. [end recording]

Frota Netto added that Marcos Maciel's replacement as civilian cabinet chief is being studied by President Jose Sarney.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES FOR FINANCIAL SECTOR

PY220212 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has announced new measures for the financial sector. After meeting for nearly 1 hour with President Jose Sarney this afternoon, Minister Funaro announced several measures for the financial sector.

"Today we regulated what banks can charge their customers. The interest banks can pay on deposits is not regulated, but the large banks can charge on loans only 4 percent per year more than what they pay to depositors, and the small banks, 5 percent more. These loan rates are less than half what the banks have been charging up to now."

Minister Funaro also announced a special line of credit for small businessmen, totalling 8.0 billion cruzados.

"We are giving small businessmen 36 months to repay this line of credit. This is a considerable length of time for them to readjust their payments to the banks and to balance the position of their businesses to face the problems created by the difference between a stable economy, as we had last year, and the inflationary period we are experiencing this year."

As for agricultural investments, Minister Funaro announced that on loans of up to 200,000 cruzados, the interest rate charged will remain 10 percent; on those above 200,000 cruzados, the interest will be increased by 50 percent of the monetary correction for inflation. But this will be done only during the next 4 months.

The minister announced another measure:

"The president promulgated a decree creating a commission to study the financial problems of the states. Many governors expressed their desire to set their financial house in order, and they must have some support. But this must studied on a case-by-case basis, and the decision must be made jointly by the state and the central governments."

A line of credit for the states has already been instituted at the Central Bank, permitting the transfer of advances on the ICM [Merchandise Distribution Tax] at an interest rate of 1 percent quarterly.

ARTICLE QUESTIONS NUCLEAR SUBMARINE POSSIBILITY

PY211613 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 87 p A5

[By Roberto Lopez]

[Text] It will be difficult for the Brazilian Navy to build its first nuclear submarine before the year 2000. Officials working on the project to provide the Navy with a Brazilian-made submarine, doubt that it can be successfully built this century.

Officials list three basic problems: a) the state of nuclear research in Brazil, which is not considered sufficiently advanced to allow a prediction as to when the Navy will be able to produce a nuclear reactor suitable for a submarine; b) the difficulties being confronted by the Rio de Janeiro Navy Arsenal in building a simple, conventional submarine using an FRG design are well known; and c) the uncertainty over the availability of resources for a project of this size.

A report on the matter, published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on 12 April, was judged by FOLHA's sources to be excessively optimistic. The report said that the Navy would have an operational atomic submarine by the year 2000. This submarine would have a displacement of 4,000 tons, a speed of 30 to 40 knots, and eight 21-inch (533-mm) torpedo tubes, and it would have the capability of launching antiship missiles while submerged. FOLHA learned that it is unlikely that the Brazilian Navy would consider building a 4,000 ton nulcear submarine -- a vessel larger than the nuclear attack submarines presentely being built in the United States, which have an approximate displacement of 3,000 tons.

The same sources stated that the maximum speed of the Brazilian submarine (under water) would be around 20 to 25 knots, for the simple reason that the Brazilian project will use enriched uranium in the "compact" reactor to be installed in the submarine. This provides a 70 percent enrichment and has a direct influence on the vessel's speed. U.S. nuclear submarines using 95 percent enriched uranium reach speeds of 25 to 30 knots an hour -- speeds of 30 and 40 knots seem to belong to the distant future.

The Brazilian nuclear submarine is not likely to have 8 torpedo tubes. The original idea of the work group in charge of the project was to submit a design with only 6 tubes. As for the caliber of the torpedos to be used, there is a basic doubt between the 21-inch, or the 23-inch torpedo which is the size of the torpedos presently manufactured in the FRG. The Brazilian Navy has been under strong FRG influence regarding submarines and this could result in the selection of the 23-inch torpedo.

The possibility that a Brazilian nuclear submarine will be able to launch a missile while submerged did not merit any in-depth consideration. This type of missile is very new and has never been tested in combat. The French firm Aerospatiale is manufacturing a version of the Exocet which can be launched by a submerged submarine. The Americans are producing the Harpoon, but the efficiency of these weapons is still in doubt. A major doubt lies in the fact that the device's capability to sink a surface target (such as a frigate), is unpredictable after it reaches the surface.

In fact, a preliminary draft of the basic requirements of the Brazilian nuclear submarine does not yet exist. The Navy Materiel General Directorate (Diretoria Geral de Material da Marinha) and the Navy General Staff are conducting studies on the various requirements that are today included in the most advanced nuclear submarine programs. It is not possible to anticipate by 13 years the weapons system a ship will carry. Officers who are experts in the matter have said that only after the Navy decides on the atomic reactor could other details of the design by examined; that is, the ship's size, speed, electronic equipment, and armament.

Therefore, there are two stages which the Navy Arsenal in Rio de Janeiro must finish: The construction of three IKL-209/1400 conventional submarines, using FRG technology; and the construction of the NAC-1, the first conventional submarine built entirely using national technology. The first NAC-1 is not scheduled to be finished until the second half of the 1990's -- by this time the Navy Arsenal will probably have built the IKL-209 vessels as well. The trouble is that the Navy Arsenal is already 2 years behind in starting construction of the first IKL, and at this pace, any prediction is at best, risky.

NUCLEAR BOMB CAPABILITY UNCOVERED IN SECRET PROGRAM

PY220333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0158 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Apr (EFE) -- A secret nuclear program, created by the military in 1964, and which has been implemented by the National Security Council [CSN] without governmental supervision, is about to produce a nuclear bomb. General Haroldo Erichsen da Fonseca, the Army secretary for science and technology, has said: "Although we do not seek to make nuclear bombs, with the know-how we are acquiring, we have the capability to make them." The program began in 1964 with secret funds that were not channeled through the Finance Ministry and which cost Brazil between $1 billion and $3 billion annually.

A VEJA article says that the decision was made after an official agreement for nuclear cooperation was signed with the FRG. VEJA regards the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) as "a civilian front for the parallel program." CNEN President Rex Nazare conceded that Brazil has made progress in this field. The article notes that the construction by the Brazilian Navy of a reactor for a nuclear submarine is another step toward the objective of making a nuclear bomb. VEJA adds that Brazil is setting up infrastructure facilities for this type of weapon, that the Navy and the Army are developing missiles to carry nuclear bombs, and that the testing grounds are ready.

Nazare told VEJA that the Sierra do Cachimbo ground -- in the southern part of Para State -- is not the only one, but that "there are others in the Amazon region." The existence of this parallel nuclear program was disclosed early this year by a Brazilian newspaper, which reported the existence of secret accounts in official banks through which government funds were being channeled. An investigation by the Federal Police, who were unaware of the existence of this secret program, turned up a bank account in the name of the CNEN president in a Rio de Janeiro bank.

Other accounts were in the name of advisers of the CNEN president: Colonel Carlos Lemos de Campos, Captain Marcos Alberto Barbosa, and Admiral Othon Luiz Pinheiro da Sila. These funds were invested in the Brazilian finanial market, and the interest obtained from them were earmarked by the nuclear program. VEJA said the investigation concluded that the NSC and General Ruban Bayma Denis, chief of the presidential military household, were behind this program.

ENGESA TO BUILD HELICOPTERS WITH AEROSPATIALE

PY222128 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The government of Minas Garais has stopped building helicopters and withdrawn from Helibras [Brazilian Helicopters, Inc]. Its place will be taken by Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc]. Engesa will soon take over Helibras, which will remain a partner of the French enterprise Aerospatiale. Engesa President Jose Luis Whitaker Ribeira told O GLOBO that the basic purpose of this partnership is the transfer of technology by Aerospatiale to Brazil.

The Minas Gerais government officially withdrew from the enterprise because it had not contributed capital to the enterprise, and it had lost interest in the project.

With Engesa's partnership, the percentage of each Esquilo helicopter that is made in Brazil will increase. It was reported in sectors of the aeronautic industry that Helibras had not managed to transfer technology from Aerospatiale to Brazil. After 7 years in the country, the factory should have produced at least 70 percent of the Esquilo helicopter, but it failed to do so.

Due to Helibras' failure, last year the government called for bids for the establishment of a new helicopter factory in the country. The project was never carried out because the country does not have the resources to make this type of investment.

Industry and Commerce Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco, who was also the first Helibras president, criticized the enterprise for failing to transfer technology. He tried to find another solution for the production of helicopters in the country.

Aerospatiale, which is interested in remaining in the Brazilian market, is presently capitalizing its debts in Brazil, which amount to over $20 million.

In the medium-term, we must increase the number of shares we hold with Helibras until we hold the majority. We may control up to 60 percent of its capital.

SPECIAL CURRENCY FOR TRADE WITH ARGENTINA SET

PY220217 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] A common currency for Argentina and Brazil has been adopted in order to stimulate trade between the two countries.

According to (Armas Masse), the trade promotion coordinator of the Industry and Foreign Commerce Secretariat of Argentina, the currency, which has not yet been given a name, will create great confidence in the economic relations between the two countries, which now have a large volume of trade. The circulation of that currency, to be issued by the Central Banks of Argentina and Brazil in July or August, depends only on some technical details to be worked out between the two government.

CARABINEROS CONFIRM REPORT ON BURNED YOUTHS

PY230236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1644 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 22 Apr (EFE) -- A report prepared by experts from the Carabineros Corps and endorsed by the chief of the institution supports statements by witnesses to the burning of two youths on a Santiago street by uniformed personnel.

The report, which has been requested by the court, says that before the fire was started by a device thrown at the youths, their clothes had been soaked with a flammable liquid.

According to witnesses, youths Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Gloria Quintana were stopped by a military patrol on 2 July 1986 as they were going to a demonstration during a general strike against the military regime.

At first the Army denied the participation of soldiers, but 15 days later it turned over to a military court the members of a patrol who were involved in the case. However, they denied that the soldiers had participated in the burning of the youths.

By the account of Carmen Gloria Quintana, she and Rodrigo Rojas were doused with a flammable liquid and set on fire, and then put on a van and dumped on a road outside the city limits. As a consequence of the burns, Rodrigo Rojas, a Chilean photographer who lived with his mother in exile in the United States, died 4 days later. Carmen Gloria Quintana is now residing in Canada, where she is under medical treatment for burns that disfigured her face.

The military prosecutor, who is conducting the pretrial inquest, released Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez Dittus, chief of the military patrol involved in the case, giving credit to testimony by the members of the patrol that the youths had burned themselves when the flammable liquid they were carrying accidentally caught fire.

SANTIAGO POLICE UNCOVER AMMUNITION IN TAXI TRUNK

PY222139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Police are conducting an investigation to find out the origin of ammunition and gunpowder found last night in the trunk of a taxi that collided with another car. The accident occurred at the corner of San Jamior and Curico Streets. A taxi with license number CS-4669, driven by Patricio Cortez, who was slightly injured. The driver of the first taxi, who was responsible for the accident, escaped and was therefore not identified.

When the police checked the abandoned vehicle, they found 10 cartridges for M-16 rifles, 200 grams of gunpowder and 400 9-mm cartridges. The Second Military Court of Santiago was informed of the finding.

3 MORE SUSPECTS DETAINED IN PINOCHET ATTACK CASE

PY221457 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The CNI (National Intelligence Center) has placed three people at the disposal of ad hoc Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres. Torres has said that two of those people were arrested in connection with the attack on President Pinochet on 7 September.

Their political affiliation has not been established and it is not known if they are members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. Torres said that the third person was arrested in connection with the illegal arsenals. The prosecutor said that he will go to the northern region [where the arsenals were found] some time this month. He also said that the information on the third person was not complete because he was placed at his disposal yesterday at noon.

In the case of (Marta Socar), who moved to Peru after living in a house in Las Viscachas neighborhood before the attack on Pinochet, he said that the government is rushing the extradition papers to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

The prosecutor investigating the incidents in Bernardo O'Higgins Park on 3 April has ordered the release of Luis Rene Roman Saavedra and Juan Carlos Fernandez Rivera for lack of evidence against them. The same prosecutor has charged (Erwin Erises Ulloa), 21, who was arrested on 10 April, with attacking the Carabineros. (Erises Ulloa) had been indicted in a trial for illegal possession of explosives and is now detained in the old Santiago prison.

SOCIALIST PARTY FACTIONS ANNOUNCE MERGER

PY221326 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpts] During a news conference held somewhere in Santiago and attended by Dr Manuel Almeyda, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Socialist Party - Almeyda faction, and the United Socialist Party [Socialistas Unitarios] today announced a merger.

Almeyda, who spent almost 3 years underground, spoke of Chile's political needs today.

[Begin Almeyda recording, in progress] .. thus, the current political situation calls for a single and united action by all the opposition forces, without exclusions or submissions, endorsing the social mobilization of the majority over the demands of the workers, shantytown dwellers, students, professionals, exiles, political prisoners, and the small- and medium-size property owners, toward the recovery of the popular sovereignty and the implementation of a united campaign for the holding of free elections to oppose the dictatorship and the 1980 Constitution so that the people, free of the military trusteeship, can democratically elect their authorities and the institutions that will govern them in the future. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the socialists stated that they endorse the democratic participation of the masses, implementing the social mobilization to achieve the downfall of the regime and the installation of a government of transition and national consensus.

ALMEYDA SOCIALIST YOUTH ELECT SECRETARY GENERAL

PY230125 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] For the first time in 13 years, the Almeyda Socialist Youth has publicly presented its top leader, economist Jaime Perez de Arce, who was unanimously elected as acting secretary general of this group at the last assembly. This information was provided by (Alejandro Goich), national leader of the Almeyda Socialist Youth.

[Begin (Goich) recording] We still remember the image of the harsh early years of the dictatorship and the heroic and imperishable example of Carlos Lorca Tovar, secretary general of our organization, who was elected in 1971, and who, together with other youth, tackled the task of rebuilding the Socialist Party as an instrument of the struggle for freedom, justice, and democracy. For defending these principles, Carlos Lorca Tovar was arrested in 1975 and is now among the missing persons in the hands of the regime's repressive organs. For the example he set, Carlos Lorca Tovar has been confirmed in his post, and we have elected Jaime Perez de Arce acting secretary general. We are aware of the risks this decision entails, but we assume the risks as a symbolic gesture of our unswerving decision to struggle so that all Chilean youth can exercise their right to participate, voice their opinion, and build a dignified and free future. [end recording]

(Goich) added that he rejects the exclusionary, illegitimate, and antidemocratic restrictions the Pinochet government tries to impose through the 1980 Constitution and the political laws. The leader said that the decision to publicly present Perez de Arce is intended to secure his right to participate in the nation's political affairs, and to gain public recognition for the new top youth leader of the Almeyda Socialist Youth.

In turn, Jaime Perez de Arce pointed out that his first objective will be to promote political participation by Chilean youth. He added that, in his view, the youth activity in recent years is not in accordance with the importance it has in political affairs.

[Begin Perez recording] We will decisively promote the unity of the leftist youth through the Office of the Coordinator of the Leftist Youth. Within this framework and in accordance with the development of the left, we will take firm steps toward the unity of all the Socialist Youth under the theme of advancing toward the creation of a great and united Socialist Youth of Chile. [end recording]

As for the campaign for free elections, the new acting secretary general of the Almeyda Socialist Youth said that this is a national task from which no one can be excluded. He added that the Socialist Youth will try to create a forum for all the youth opposition factions in order to make a concrete contribution to this campaign. Finally, the Almeyda Socialist Youth hailed the 54th anniversary of the Socialist Party of Chille and its recent merger with the United Socialist Party, a merger that also was made at the youth level.

MARITIME TRADE REESTABLISHED WITH PERU

PY221828 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The Chilean Transport and Telecommunications minister today reported that the Chilean Merchant Marine has lifted until 30 September the restriction prohibiting Peruvian ships from transporting cargo between Chile and Peru. This decision will allow Peruvian vessels to operate freely without any restrictions between the two countries.

If Chilean ships are given free access to transport Peruvian cargo to other countries, the prohibition will be completely abolished on 30 September. In this manner, the transport minister said that considerable progress was made in finding a solution to this trade problem.

The ministry stated that it expect the measure to yield positive results and to promptly reestablish the trade that began in 1983.

PEACE ADVISER INTERVIEWED ON FARC, PACIFICATION

PA221956 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Interview with Carlos Ossa Escobar, special adviser to President Virgilio Barco, responsible for government policy on peace, by "24 hours' newscast director Mauricio Gomez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The country is reportedly enjoying a truce with the FARC. Many people question whether the current situation can truly be considered a truce, because the FARC is very active in various parts of the country. How long do you believe the current situation will continue?

[Ossa] The FARC's activities -- intimidation, pressuring, or murders -- are not violations of an accord, but of the law. They must be repressed legally. That is why the government has decided to strengthen judicial authority in that area. How long can this situation last? I believe it is important that our democracy be able to consolidate itself, grow stronger, and be more pluralistic. We must use all this to persuade and convince public opinion that armed struggle is not a means of attaining power. We must persuade armed groups to rejoin civilian life.

[Gomez] Based on the information you have obtained over the past several months, how many FARC fronts are there in the country at the present time?

[Ossa] Well, it is difficult to be sure. However, approximately 34 or 35 fronts are mentioned. The problem is that state security bodies qualify them as fronts, while the FARC secretariat says they are subdivisions of their active fronts.

[Gomez] How many of those FARC fronts are active?

[Ossa] Well, there are areas where...

[Gomez, interrupting] How many are observing the truce?

[Ossa] That is also very difficult to pinpoint. I believe there are areas where there have been sporadic clashes and the situation has improved again. However, there are areas with reports of cases of intimidation and extortion. I believe in those areas they are neither observing nor violating the truce, but breaking the law. The government must guarantee the laws will be respected. In that sense, I believe the La Uribe accords must be separated from violations of the law.

[Gomez] What is the future of the Government-FARC talks? What proposal will the government make after the dialogue has already taken place?

[Ossa] From now on very clear conditions must be established to continue advancing in the evolution of these accords.

[Gomez] What might one of these conditions be?

[Ossa] To concretely establish how they will rejoin civilian life.

[Gomez] What needs to be concretely established? Will they turn in their weapons? Or is that not one of the principal subjects?

[Ossa] That subject is important, but not fundamental. That is, I believe there would have to be political guarantees. It is sad to see when a new political movement like the Patriotic Union [UP] emerges, that this movement is practically destroyed by political violence. The entire country must move to stop the violence if we really believe in democracy and ideological pluralism. Political and economic guarantees [must exist] so they will really be able to work within civilian life [civilidad]. Those points are worth examining, and they are included in the concept of reincorporation into civilian life.

[Gomez] I ask this question in connection with an interview granted y [UP founder] Jacobo Arenas. In the interview he said they have a great deal of money, cattle, and investments -- even in UPAC [expansion unknown] and in other bonds. These remarks seemed to imply that they, as a guerrilla movement, do not need many economic guarantees to enter civilian life, because their -- let us say -- economic future in ensured, if what he said is true.

[Ossa] [laughs] Well, I am not familiar with the FARC's finances. However, I believe attempts must be made to develop and incorporate areas, including -- to mention a few -- Guayabero, El Guaviare, Caqueta, and Arauca, where the state's institutional presence is nonexistent. To the extent that those areas are incorporated into the country's political, economic, and social life, the guerrillas will have to follow.

[Gomez] I hope so.

FARC LEADER EXPLAINS AGREEMENT WITH EPL GUERRILLAS

PA230147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1238 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (EFE) -- Top FARC leader Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, today outlined the scope of an agreement signed between FARC, which is observing a truce [with the government] and the Popular Liberation Army (EPL).

On 4 April the FARC and the EPL, which broke its truce agreement with the government of former President Belisario Betancur, pledged to make progress toward "unity of the guerrilla movement."

Bernardo Echeverry Ossa, delegate for human rights of the Attorney General's Office (top prosecuting body) demanded an explanation of the "agreement" from the FARC, which is observing the truce agreed upon in March 1984.

Tirofijo said today that "we continue looking for the possibility of achieving rapprochement with other groups like the EPL, the M-19, and even the ELN (National Liberation Army), if possible, in order to work out agreements that will allow us to carry out joint political activities and to seek solutions to the crisis in the nation."

The guerrilla leader, who was interviewed by the Colombian radiobroadcasting group [not further identified] in his camp at the Uribe mountains adjoining the country's eastern plains, added that fundamentally "the intention is to seek agreements in order to find ways to normalize the situation."

Echeverry expressed "surprise" over the agreement between the (pro-Chinese) EPL and the (pro-Soviet) FARC and said that this might be instead of a search for "unity among the guerrillas in the event the truce is broken."

Marulanda Velez said the agreement is not precisely looking ahead to armed clashes in the future but "to finding political solutions, because we would not have to go into so much trouble to solve these things with arms."

Regarding the meeting between the EPL and FARC guerrilla leaders, he said this work was "independent from the work the president of the Republic may do" to bolster the peace process and to solve the country's problems.

20 KILLED IN CLASHES, 'POLITICAL MURDERS'

PA221605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bogota, 21 Apr (EFE) -- The authorities have reported that at least 20 people, among them guerrillas, civilians, peasants, and military men, were killed today in several regions in Colombia as the result of clashes and political murders.

The Defense Ministry said tonight the most serious incident occurred in a rural area in the northeast of the country, when troops of the Army's 5th Brigade clashed with a column of the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), killing nine rebels. The clash occurred in a rural zone between Rio de Oro (Cesar Department) and Ocana (Norte de Santander).

General Alfonso Vaca Perilla, commander of the 5th Military Brigade in Bucaramanga, said that the clashes still continued tonight.

Simultaneously, the authorities reported that today seven people were killed, reportedly by "death squads," in Santa Helena del Opon, in Filipinas and Santa Rita.

Three more people were also killed in the same area, and the authorities said they belonged to one of the "death squads" known as "Los Caracuchos."

In Mina del Monton, a town in Nechi municipality, Antioquia Department, in northeast Colombia, the police reported the murder of the Patriotic Union leader Alvaro Miranda Puerta, 24 years old.

LEFT ANNOUNCES PLATFORM FOR JANUARY ELECTIONS

PA221944 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Quito, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Four parties and six political organizations, which comprise the Ecuadoran left, announced in Quito today the approval of a joint platform and their joint participation in the upcoming January elections. At a joint news conference, the leaders of these six organizations announced the approval of a single platform they "are proposing to the popular sectors and the country's political forces as an instrument of action in the path to a popular, patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary alternative."

The leftist parties and movements agreed to merge on 27 January after criticizing the previous centrist and the current rightist administrations.

They explained that the names of the presidential candidates will be decided by consensus in the next few days. However, they categorically ruled out Social Democrat Rodrigo Borja who will be nominated by the Democratic Left, the country's most powerful party. They also explained that General Frank Vargas, who rebelled in March 1986, could be considered but only as long as he agrees with the government platform.

The left comprises the Democratic People's Movement (MPD), the Ecuadoran Socialist Party (PSE), the Broad Front of the Left (FADI) -- these three parties obtained 15 of the votes in the 1984 presidential elections -- and the Ecuadoran Revolutionary Popular Action (APRE).

The Workers Revolutionary Movement, the Revolutionary Left Movement [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria], the Communist Party of Ecuador, the People's Socialist Party [Partido Socialista Popular], the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador [Partido Comunista, Marxista-Leninista del Ecuador], and the People's Power-Revolutionary Left Movement [Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria-Poder Popular] -- organizations that are not legally recognized -- are also members of this group.

The platform includes the suspension of the foreign debt payment and the assignment of a maximum of 10 percent of the national budget to pay it off, as well as the promotion of multilateal actions with other Latin American countries in the face of the creditors' bilateral policy. It also includes the nationalization of the oil industry, the foreign trade, and the foreign banks, and rejects the investments of transnationals.

In addition, it calls for the defense, rescue, and rational use of natural resources, the defense of the 200 miles of territorial sea, nullifying the Rio de Janeiro Protocol (signed in 1942 with Peru, with which Ecuador lost 200,000 square kilometers of the Amazon region) and the promotion of talks with the Peruvian regime to negotiate a peaceful solution to the border conflict.

This platform also includes a ban on the installation of military bases or the stationing of foreign troops in national territory, the reorientation of the state's economic policy, the promotion of the small industry and agroindustry, the implementation of a true agrarian reform, and several social benefits for all the inhabitants.

PRESENCE OF ARGENTINE REBEL BARREIRO DENIED

PY230034 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 22 Apr 87 p 10

[Excerpt] A high government source told this paper: "Argentine Major Ernesto Barreiro is definitely not in our country." Rumors circulated yesterday that the Argentine officer who headed a rebellion last week was in Asuncion. However, reliable government sources state that Barreiro has not arrived here as reported by some papers and press agencies.

There was a report yesterday that Barreiro might be lodged at a military base here. This morning high-level military sources denied that report. The Argentine Embassy said it is not aware of Barreiro's presence in our country. The Argentine Embassy spokesman said that "we have no information in this regard."

"Major Ernesto Barreiro might be in Misiones Province" said some Argentine residents here who know the officer who was relieved by the Argentine Army for heading a rebellion last week in Argentina. [passage omitted]

PLRA LEADER LAINO SLATED TO RETURN 25 APRIL

PY202246 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 10

[Text] In a communique to the public, the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] Executive Board has announced that Dr Domingo Laino "will return by plane on the morning of 25 April 1987."

The PLRA communique states: "We hereby report and invite our fellow party members and citizens with a democratic conscience to welcome our countryman Domingo Laino, who, after living in exile for more than 4 years, will return to Paraguay on 25 April."

The commuique continues: "A recommendation was formally made recently to the PLRA first vice president, asking him to return to the country and peacefully exercise a right provided for under Article 56 of the National Constitution."

PLRA sources also reported that they feared that Laino's presence in Asuncion could revive some court proceedings against him. Laino is involved in several court proceedings. He is facing charges of involvement in incidents -- abroad -- against the national government and government officials. One of the incidents occurred at the Paraguayan consulate in Posadas. The politician denied any involvement in these incidents.

BOLIVIAN SENATORS PROPOSE JOINT ANTIDRUG ACTION

PY220058 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] Bolivian senators, who are visiting our country, have proposed a project involving joint action in the struggle against drug trafficking during a meeting with high-ranking members of the Paraguayan Senate. The delegation of foreign congressmen met yesterday with Senate President Dr Juan Ramon Chavez.

Sources in the Bolivian delegation have stated that the only purpose of the visit is to propose to the Paraguayan Congress a program to conduct actions against drug trafficking in the Southern Cone.

The foreign congressmen also met yesterday with Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro. It is believed that during the meeting the drug trafficking issue was addressed although it was reported that issues of interest to the two nations were discussed. The Bolivian delegation, which will return home today, includes Juan Luzio Granchant; Alfredo Cuellar, the secretary of the antidrug trafficking committee and a member of the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, and Daniel Cabezas, an antinarcotics expert and a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

POLICE FAIL TO STOP PROCESSION FOR TAVAPY PEASANTS

PY201517 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Asuncion, 18 Apr (AFP) -- On Good Friday, some 6,000 people took part in a moving Way of the Cross procession with peasants of the Tavapy II colony. The crowd thwarted an attempt by police to prevent the religious meeting, which included peasants who have been besieged by military and police forces for the past 4 months. These forces have been demanding the peasants leave the land on which they live.

A group of 5,000 Catholics, among whom were leaders of the opposition to General Alfredo Stroessner's regime, managed to join another group of some 1,000 peasants of the Tavapy II colony, who have been isolated since December 1986. These peasants are not allowed to receive visitors, not even bishops or priests.

The two groups met with tears in their eyes and embraces after a moment of tension during which police tried to prevent the meeting and the crowd almost collided with the police cordon. This information was disclosed to the local media by Father Jose Gabanes.

According to Gabanes, the people started to shout: "We want freedom to meet, we want freedom to meet," until the police gave up. Some soldiers were seen with tears in their eyes, clearly moved by the scene, as the tension built.

On Monday, 13 April, the police repressed another Way of the Cross that took place in Asuncion, and priests and seminarians of the Great Seminar of Paraguay were wounded, beaten, and arrested.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT'S HOME

PY221534 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Alleged subversives yesterday set off a bomb near the home of Supreme Court President Juan Vicente Ugarte del Pino. The site, which was cordoned off by members of the Civil Guard, is located on the second block of the Ayacucho Jiron, in Barranco District.

Members of the police guard of this district's Town Hall -- located a few blocks from the site of the explosion -- rushed to investigate.

13 GUERRILLAS INVOLVED IN 19 APR ATTACK ARRESTED

PY222237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian military sources confirmed here today the arrest of 13 Shining Path guerrillas who on 19 April ambushed a military patrol and killed 14 people in the Andean region of Huancavelica. The sources said the guerrillas resisted arrest and three of the were wounded by a military patrol in a shootout. The guerrillas were taken yesterday to Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima.

Ten military personnel and 4 civilians died in the 19 April attack on a bus that was carrying military personnel and civilians from a mine to the Huachocolpa township. The bus was destroyed by a dynamite blast and the passengers were machinegunned. Military authorities said this was the worst attack on Army personnel since the Shining Path rebellion started 7 years ago.

More than 20 terrorists participated in the slaughter. They dispersed and fled, but were being chased by military patrols in the Andean mountains of Huancavelica and Ayacucho, it has been reported.

Speaking in Lima, Interior Minister Abel Salinas condemned the Shining Path attack and said that terrorists are possessed by an irrational, uncontrollable desire to destroy and kill because they believe in this way they can seize power.

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON POLISARIO IN PERU

PY221736 Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 1350 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Interview with Moroccan Ambassador to Peru (Mohamed Salusti) by reporters Denis Vargas Marin and Jesus Calderon -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr Ambassador, it has been reported that a subversive or terrorist Moroccan group is visiting Peru. The group is known in Morocco as the Polisario Front [Frente Polisario] Can you, as the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco, confirm this news?

[Ambassador] It is a group of mercenaries controlled by a foreign power in order to upset the peace and tranquillity prevailing in the Western Sahara, which was recovered by Morocco.

[Reporter] Can you confirm whether they are here in Peru?

[Ambassador] Yes, we have been told so. The press has reported one of their ghost-like self-styled ambassadors, who is posted to Panama, is officially visiting Peru.

[Reporter] Have you demanded anything from the local authorities? Have you contacted the Peruvian authorities to discuss the problem?

[Ambassador] No, we have not contacted any official because we do not consider such visits to be important.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, what is the role and what are the activities of this Polisario Front? Can you give us their background? How many members of the group are here in Peru?

[Ambassador] Well, I really do not want to talk about it. I would rather tell you about my country's history. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, how would you classify Peruvian-Moroccan relations? Currently, Peru...

[Ambassador interrupting] Excellent. Our relations are very good and date back some 200 years. We are now working on a program for parliamentary exchange. You know that we are also a democratic nation, a constitutional, pluralist nation, where there are 14 political parties.

We are now organizing visits of parliamentary delegations between the two countries, and working on a program for the exchange of business delegations. Morocco and Peru have many things to offer each other.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Ambassador (Mohamed Salusti) for this interview.

[Ambassador] Thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS INTERNATIONAL SILVER SALES

PY221451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 21 Apr (AFP) -- As of today, Peru has suspended all sales of silver on the international market because of the unstable price of the metal, Mines and Energy Minister Wilfredo Huayta announced. This suspension will continue as long as the speculative price fluctuations continue, the minister said.

Huayta made the announcement after a meeting at Government Place with President Alan Garcia, and representatives of the Reserve Central Bank, and MENEROPERU Commercial state marketing company.

Peru and Mexico are the world's most important silver producers. Huayta revealed that during his visit to Mexico last March, President Alan Garcia talked with his colleague Miguel de la Madrid about the need to adopt measures to protect the price of silver.

In 1986, Peru's production of pure silver totaled 1,917 kg and its exports were worth $9 million, according to Central Bank's statistics.

COLUMNIST ON LA PRENSA PENTAGON DOCUMENT

PA230112 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Apr 87 p 6

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "An Indigestible Hodgepodge"]

[Text] The secret weapon of the Panamanian turncoat oligarchy appeared in yesterday's issue of LA PRENSA. The paper used a full column to publish an alleged internal memorandum, without signature, but attributed to the U.S. Department of Defense because of the letterhead on the paper.

The document — if it has any value — proves to the world that the Pentagon is secretly preparing plans to overthrow the Panamanian Government through the handy application of an interventionist policy. The document, described as secret (Top Secret) [preceding two words in English], compromises U.S. foreign policy and the invulnerability of the military security systems, besides getting the U.S. Embassy in Panama and the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) involved in the issue.

In good and clear Spanish, all that means is that this is the pattern followed by the Pentagon in the Latin American countries, who have the sword of Damocles — the fear of intervention — hanging over their heads in case there is a change of government systems.

This document was published by LA PRENSA because of leaks in the military security systems, which were penetrated by the diligent correspondent. We think that if the document exists it is one of the many papers that reach the Pentagon for final assessment and review, but which was rejected for lack of firmness and because it originated with rather unimportant sources. It was possibly rescued from a trash can.

Now it appears that the top Pentagon officials are partners with Panamanian authorities in the drug affair. Apparently, the top Pentagon officials make arrangements with both God and the Devil in order to carry out their military plans. As we can see it is a hodgepodge capable of causing indigestion in any mortal, not to mention that it is the most desperate expression of senselessness, notoriety, and absurdity promoted by a pathological ambition that is truly pitiful.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED — On 7 April the Antinarcotics Forces seized an 800-kg cocaine shipment valued at approximately $80 million. The action took place at Altos de la Acacias, where the Vargas-Ward family kept the cocaine. Inspector Domitilo Cordoba explained that this shipment was connected with the recent seizure of 100 kg of cocaine at the state pier in March. Jairo Paz was involved in this case. Another Panamanian citizen from Ciriqui Province, Jose Cervantes, was also arrested. [Excerpt] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 87 PA]

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY RESIGNS — Julio Ortega C. has resigned from the post of presidential press secretary. In a letter to President Eric Arturo Delvalle, he explained that he is resigning because he has not been able to secure sufficient coverage of the president's activities in he Editoria Renovacion, S.A. newspapers. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 21 Apr 87 pp 1-a, b-3 PA]

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN COLONEL ON REBEL ATTACK DENIAL

PA221708 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Report by Jorge Guadalupe Sorto from San Miguel]

[Text] Just as we have reported on the confrontations in Chinameca we can report to you that during the 0630 Radio Venceremos broadcast, it was reported that the rebels did not take responsibility for the attack, but rather blamed the Army for it. It was the military men who engineered the confrontation to cause panic among the members of the Holy Sepulchre procession. In view of this report, our only alternative was to call Colonel Luis Ramon Gutierrez, chief of the 5th National Guard Command. When asked his opinion on Radio Venceremos' denial of any confrontation with the National Guard in Chinameca, he made the following statements:

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] Good evening, Guadalupe. Those people's mission is to lie and lie and lie. The truth is we were surprised by the terrorists' attitude this time. The Chinameca community has been so peaceful, long-suffering, and stoic throughout all the attacks they have suffered during 1986 and 1987. There have been four attacks already this year. What really hurts and bothers us is that they have shown themselves as atheists, because they infiltrated the march of the Holy Sepulchre procession when it was about to enter the church -- and the guard was near. That was when they started to disrupt things. As the guard noticed terrorists' presence among the faithful who were peacefully carrying the Lord's coffin, he turned them back and made them go toward the hills. They were not happy with the guard's attitude so they remained in the area from 2130 hours until about 0630 or 0700 the next morning when, with support from the Air Force, we were able to dislodge them. They resented that they could not enter the town of Chinameca, despite their display of fire power and the many bullets they shot. Above all, they wanted to come in through the northern zone. We suffered no injuries while they suffered seven wounded. People who were peacefully hauling water or doing their laundry in Los Pocitos, on the outskirts of San Antonio canton in Boqueron, reported that the terrorists were washing the wounds of seven wounded. That is the clearest evidence. What bothers them is that they were not successful, Guadalupe. Do you have any questions?

[Guadalupe] Yes. When you mentioned they could not come into some places in the center of town, you implied that those who infiltrated the Holy Sepulchre procession were on the outskirts of Chinameca with the procession.

[Gutierrez] They were about to enter the holy church of Chinameca. They planned to enter a half hour later. [sentence as heard] It was programmed that they would enter at 2200 hours. The disturbance started at 2100 hours. They actually caused a disturbance. There were old men and women, young ladies, and children; and yet they caused this disturbance. That, of course, disrupted public order, and whenever public order is disrupted one of the National Guard's responsibilities, supported by the Civil Defense, is to stop the disturbance and investigate. When they noticed the presence of [changes thought] because, Guadalupe, we all know Chinameca is where the command post is located and where one of the guard's emplacements is located. It is near the park. When they noticed the disturbance and heard the shots, they arrived. The terrorists were already headed for the eastern sector, near the hills where they are now, Guadalupe. From there they just started to shoot, and they harassed us all night. They harassed the people most of all. We were already deployed in key positons where they, after seven attempts in 1986 and four this year, have not been able to penetrate. Nor have they been able to do again what they did in the past, back in 1981 and 1982 in the city of Chinameca.

[Guadalupe] Someone said there was heavy caliber gunfire. Was there a mortar in the area you mentioned?

[Gutierrez] No. I can only describe what I could hear on the telephone, because I spent the whole night here, directing my people. What I heard was heavy fire from M-16's. The guardsmen are already combat hardened so they did not respond in kind as the terrorists did not enter the town, and the guardsmen did not squander ammunition as the terrorist delinquents did.

[Guadalupe] Based on your experience in this field, how many rebels do you believe entered the Chinameca area?

[Gutierrez] Not more than 15. There were no more than 15 in the eastern sector. There could have been 10 more in the Montealegre coffee plantation area. As I said, there were no more than 15 of them, perhaps between 10 and 12 in the Tanque de Aqua sector. They did not cause any damage. I wonder what direction they were firing, because we suffered no casualties.

[Guadalupe] According to Radio Venceremos, the Armed Forces carried out self-harassment to blame the rebels for the action. What do you think of this?

[Gutierrez] It is a big lie; simply a big lie.

[Guadalupe] When did the helicopters arrive?

[Gutierrez] The first ones arrived at 0530 due to the heavy fog in that sector. We suffered no casualties, and the situation was under control. Civil Defense is in charge of defending the area assigned to its forces, and in a demonstration of courage and stoicism they had the situation under control, showing the preparedness and fighting ability of our forces in that sector. Therefore, there was no need to send support. However, in the morning I felt the population should not have to remain inside their houses, or sleep under their beds, which is what people do to protect themselves from the crossfire. I decided to send support to comb the area [word indistinct]. During the patrol operation we found thousands of empty shells, but they were from M-16 rifles. [end recording]

FMLN DESTROYS MAYOR'S OFFICE IN CHALATENANGO

PA221609 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] The destruction of the mayor's office in Concepcion Quetzaltepeque, in Chalatenango was the result of a guerrilla incursion on Wednesday night [15 April].

Commander Mario, who commanded the FMLN operation, reported via telephone that the objective of that action was to confront troops of the Atlacatl Battalion and kidnap the mayor of that city. However, because neither the troops nor the mayor were there at the time of the attack, the rebels burned the files at the mayor's office and destroyed the installations, he said. He added: With this action we have dismantled the basis for the plan known as United To Rebuild Chalatenango, and we have confirmed that the FMLN is in Salvadoran territory and not in Honduras as Colonel Caceres Cabrera, commander of Military Detachment No 1 in Chalatenango, recently said.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS CRITICIZES U.S. MEDDLING IN DRUG FIGHT

PA222149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0221 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- This afternoon, the Guatemalan parliament criticized U.S. intervention in the struggle against drugs, because "it violates the country's sovereignty." After a bitter debate, the Guatemalan parliament agreed to condemn the use of high-toxic fungicides used by U.S. Air Force planes to spray plantations in El Peten Department.

Treasury Guard Director Oscar Diaz Urquizu said that a squandron of DEA planes began a vast offensive against plantations in northern Guatemala. The U.S. planes are spraying El Peten jungle regions, near the border with Mexico and Belize, "where there are large marijuana and poppy plantations," to put an end to the cultivation of drugs.

According to Diaz Urquizu, the U.S. planes are using nontoxic spraying substances. They do not affect human beings or the region's flora and fauna, because "marijuana plantations are being attacked directly." However, the document, approved by the deputies, noted that the "2-4 D Gliphosphate" [2-4 D Glifosfato] is an instecticide that is banned in the United States and Guatemala because of its high toxicity.

According to the statement issued by the Guatemalan Congress, the use of this substance to fight marijuana plantations "does affect El Peton flora and fauna, and endangers the lives of thousands of inhabitants." [passage omitted]

Independent Deputy Obdulio Chinchilla Vega said "Guatemala is not a U.S. colony that can be sprayed like flies." "It is worrisome that a fumigation of this kind was approved without taking the legislature into consideration, although it is not the first time the United States has violated our national sovereignty," Chinchilla Vega added.

The parliament asked President Cerezo to report "soon" if he had signed any agreement with the United States allowing U.S. planes to spray dangerous fungicides over that primarily agricultural region.

CEREZO MAY MEET AREA PRESIDENTS IN NEW ORLEANS

PA230050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0156 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced today that the Central American presidents will discuss the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias during a "minisummit" which will be held in June in the southern U.S. city of New Orleans.

Presidential Spokesman Julio Santos told ACAN-EFE that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, a Christian Democrat, had accepted an invitation from Tulane University in New Orleans, where he will deliver a lecture on the democratic process in Central America. The other presidents who will be present are Jose Azcona of Honduras; Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador; Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua; and Oscar Arias of Costa Rica. The presidents who will be New Orleans from 14 to 20 June, will deliver lectures on economic, social and political aspects in their respective countries.

Santos said if all the Central American presidents confirm their attendance, there might be a presidential "minisummit" prior to Esquipulas" meeting. [quotation marks as received] On 25 and 26 June, the Central American presidents will attend a second "summit" in Esquipulas, 222 km east of Guatemala City. [passage omitted]

[Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 22 April broadcasts a contradictory statement by Claudia Arenas, identified as public relations secretary of the Presidency who said: "In principle, the president has declined the invitation because his trip to Washington will take much of his time, after which we will start preparing for the Esquipulas meeting. The president will begin touring the interior of the country this coming weekend, and he has a very tight agenda on subsequent weeks. Therefore, for the moment, President Cerezo has not accepted the invitation. I understand a message declining the invitation has already been sent."]

HONDURAS

DESERTERS TO BE EXCHANGED FOR NICARAGUAN MISKITOS

PA221312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman reported here today that the Honduran Government is making arrangements with the Nicaraguan Government to exchange the two soldiers of the 5th Infantry Battalion who deserted and surrendered to Nicaraguan authorities the second week of March for 12 Miskitos being held by the Honduran authorities.

The two former Honduran Army soldiers, one of whom wants to stay in Nicaragua and the other to travel to Belize, would be tried by Honduran military courts to determine whether or not they actually are deserters.

Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, public relations director of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that soldiers Angel Medina, 16; and Alex Castro, 17, deserted from the 5th Infantry Battalion headquartered in Durzuna, in the eastern Department of Gracias a Dios, bordering Nicaragua, "to please the Sandinists." The military man said the soldiers made statements against the Honduran Army to please the Nicaraguan regime.

The two former soldiers said in Nicaraguan that they had been threatened with death, and they had received military training along with groups of Nicaraguan "counterrevolutionaries." Suarez said that Medina and Castro probably deserted because the 5th Battalion is staioned in a very remote area of Honduras. He said the Army's desertion rate is low.

COSTA RICAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

PA230155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Honduras today expressed objections to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' peace plan for Central America, which proposes a cease-fire, a withdrawal of foreign military troops, and elections in the nations affected by the war in the region. Before the visit of an official Costa Rican delegation on Wednesday, Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez had questioned the Arias plan by saying it has several "defects." He included among those defects the lack of a procedure to verify and control the agreements, and the plan's exclusion of the internal opposition in the various countries in the peace process.

Meanwhile, a Costa Rican delegation met with President Azcona's representatives today to listen to the "observations" Tegucigalpa has made on the Arias plan. This week, the delegation will also visit El Salvador and Guatemala seeking some kind of consensus for the peace plan, which will be discussed at the Esquipulas presidential summit in Guatemala on 25 and 26 June.

The delegation -- headed by Rodrigo Carreras, foreign policy director of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry -- visited Managua 2 weeks ago. After the meeting with the Honduran authorities, Carreras said today that they talked about "general aspects," on how to guarantee the fulfillment of the verification and control mechanisms, and how to make the conflicting parties agree on a cease-fire." Carreras said Honduras never demanded the participation of the Nicaraguan contras in the roundtable. He added: The contra leadership in Costa Rica "favors the possibility of a cease-fire."

Carreras explained that the Arias plan does not intend to replace the Contadora Group; it only takes its main points to attain an overall negotiation. He said that last week "we obtained the support of the Contadora Group," besides obtaining the almost unanimous support of the international community that is interested in a negotiated solution for the Central American conflict.

The Costa Rican delegation met with a Honduran Foreign Ministry commission headed by Advisory Department Coordinator Jorge Hernandez. The Costa Rican delegation will leave for El Salvador today and complete its tour in Guatemala the day after tomorrow.

AZCONA TO VISIT ISRAEL, NETHERLANDS IN MAY

PA230119 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Report by Radio San Pedro correspondent Tomas Arturo Chi Medina]

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo will visit Israel and the Netherlands during the second half of May. He will be accompanied by Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva. It was reported here in San Pedro Sula that Honduran Government and diplomatic sources stated that Azcona will go to Spain in the last quarter of this year.

Government sources said Azcona had planned to visit all three of those Old World [as heard] nations between May and June. The same sources said the Honduran president will go to the Netherlands and Israel during the last half of May, and the trip to Spain had been postponed.

Spanish Ambassador to Honduras Fernando Gonzalez Camino Obregon confirmed that Azcona's trip to Madrid was postponed. According to his plans, the trip will take place in the fall, between October and December. It is likely the visit will take place in the first half of October. However, he said he did not know if the president will go on the 3-day official visits to Israel and the Netherlands as government sources have said. The schedule for Azcona's visit is being worked out in Madrid. He will meet Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and the King of Spain. The Spanish diplomat noted that the visit to Spain was probably postponed because the president is expected to attend the summit meeting of the Central American presidents in Guatemala 25-26 June.

NICARAGUA

KISAN SAYS SANDINISTS WAGING 'CULTURAL TERRORISM'

PA221231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Jose, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The Indian organization KISAN [Unity of Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples] asserted today that the Sandinist government is waging a campaign of "cultural terrorism" in order to impose a model of "false autonomy against the will of the Miskito, Sumus, Rama, and Creole peoples."

During a news conference held this week in Costa Rica, anti-Sandinist leaders Jonathan Lopez, Janelee Hodgson, Rafael Zelaya, and Guillermo Espinoza asserted that Interior Minister Tomas Borge "will set up a meeting in Puerto Cabezas in order to justify [the implementing of] a political-ideological penetration program." The leaders added in a communique that the meeting, to be held from 22 to 24 April, is against the "will of the coastal people: and will serve to justify "a continuation of the killings of Indians."

The "false autonomy" proposed by the FSLN is aimed at confusing the Indian fighters into laying down their weapons and the refugees into returning to their homeland, but it actually takes into account only "the interests of the Marxist-Leninist state," they said. KISAN also said the FSLN has created a commando group called Indian Militia for Autonomy [Milicia Indigena de Autonomia] (MIA) "to murder and jail those who oppose the official plan." "We accuse the Sandinist regime of occupying the Atlantic region and keeping thousands of Russian, Cuban, Libyan, and Angolan internationalists there. There cannot be any autonomy when there are thousands of Indians in concentration camps and in refuge in Honduras and Costa Rica," KISAN added.

The organization said that in Nicaragua there are "over 40,000 men fighting for freedom and 40,000 are in refuge in neighboring countries." It noted that the Sandinists bombed Leimos, Wasla, Waspan, Tronquera, and other communities on the banks of the Coco River in February.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS CONTRA CASUALTIES 13-17 APRIL

PA210431 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] A bulletin issued yesterday by the Defense Ministry reports that during the week of 13 to 17 April (Good Friday), the EPS continued its offensive against the mercenary forces, inflicting a total of 66 dead, 7 captured, and 9 wounded in various conflicts.

The press release points out that on 14 April the mercenaries ambushed two MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform] civilian station wagons in Los Pedernales in Jinotega, killing two civilians and burning the two vehicles. On the same day, three peasants from the La Esmeralda cooperative were kidnapped by the contras in Cerro El Diablo, 14 km to the northeast of Jinotega.

Among the clashes mentioned, the most noteworthy were the ones carried out in Quebrada Ticoralito, central Zelaya, in which 2 contras were killed, 1 captured, and 2 wounded; an EPS ambush on the mercenaries in Curasna, Matagalpa Department, in which 3 rebels were killed; another clash in Cerro Grande, 25 km to the southeast of Waslala, which resulted in 15 contras killed, and another in Cerro Casquita, 7 km to the east of San Jose de Bocay, which resulted in 6 mercenaries killed.

Other clashes between EPS troops and the Somozist mercenaries include those in Cano Blanco, 25 km to the southwest of Waslala, which resulted in 11 contra casualties; a clash in Cano La Libertad, 24 km to the southwest of El Tortuguero, where 3 mercenaries were killed and 3 captured; a clash in Las Vallas, 6 km west of Waslala, which resulted in 4 counterrevolutionaries killed; and another clash in Loma El Limon, 25 km north of Muelle de los Bueyes, in which the Somozist mercenaries suffered 3 casualties, and the Army seized two AK rifles, M-79 grenades, and radio batteries.

HENRY RUIZ COMMENTS ON FOREIGN COOPERATION

PA102308 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO IN Spanish 8 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] Commander Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan foreign cooperation minister, told newsmen that without an increase in national production, all mechanisms to regulate prices and salaries will be nothing but illusions.

Ruiz attended the ceremony where a cooperation agreement was signed by the Polish and Nicaraguan representatives following the second work meeting of the joint commission.

Commander Ruiz added that the national economy has not obtained the production necessary to develop a normal economy that would permit a balance between revenues and expenditures.

Among the factors that caused this situation, he mentioned the war of aggression as well as aspects linked to the revolutionary process itself, which is being developed in the country.

Under these circumstances, according to Commander Ruiz' statement, foreign cooperation is fundamental to obtaining the resources, which range from 500 and 600 million [currency not specified] per year.

He stated that Nicaragua has not been completely blocked in the field of international cooperation despite the constant pressure exerted by the U.S. Administration on the international community.

Ruiz explained that the pressures have indeed caused difficulties in obtaining the aid, particularly from multilateral institutions.

He said that Mexico stopped supplying oil in 1985 and Argentina is still withholding the disbursement of a $10 million credit.

He also mentioned the situation occurring in Europe, particularly in France with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who has shown he is in favor of reducing aid to Nicaragua.

For this reason, Nicaragua resorted to the socialist countries, which currently provide 75 percent of the foreign aid being received from the international community.

Priority attention has been given to cooperation in the defense and production fields. The austerity policy, which has not produced the expected results, is being reviewed.

Ruiz said projects that have been 90-percent developed will also be given priority attention. These projects will be included in the 1987 plan as addendum projects [proyectos de arrastre].

One of the main problems that has been faced has been a delay in the arrival of financial resources, a fact which has had an effect on this year's plan.

Mr Janusz Balewski, vice foreign trade minister of Poland, has expressed his pleasure with the way the relations of cooperation have been developing until now. So far they amount to approximately $20 million.

Cooperation in the fields of agricultural aviation, the formation of cadres, and geological studies will be implemented. The cooperation will also involve the fishery and textile industry fields.

The Polish official said he is very impressed because despite the fact Nicaragua is a country at war, it has been able to defend its revolution and reconstruct its economy.

The cooperation agreement was signed by Vice Minister Balewski, for Poland; and Vice Minister of Foreign Cooperation Jose Angel Buitrago, for Nicaragua.

SUGAR MILL WORKERS ASK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

PA151233 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Chichigalpa -- The San Antonio sugar mill workers are demanding the government take control of that company because of the lack of management effort, high labor indiscipline, which is to blame for the most disastrous sugarcane harvest since the triumph of the revolution, and the inadequate handling of resources allotted by the state, such as agricultural machinery and foreign currency to purchase spare parts. As a result of the deficiencies mentioned, during the current sugar harvest the mill will only produce 1.7 million quintals. This figure represents a shortage of 700,000 quintals.

Alberto Alvarez, coordinator of the Union of Workers of the Sugar Industry, said the chief reason the enterprise is poorly managed is that government officials are in the sugar mill only 2 days a week and spend the rest of the time outside the country or in Managua. He added that at present the sugar mill has problems with its equipment since 60 percent of it is idle due to lack of tires or spare parts, which makes it impossible to bring the sugarcane to the mills. He blamed poor management for this, also.

Alvarez remarked that the attitude of the company's management is a clear demonstration of sabotage of efficient production since it gives rise to a high level of labor indiscipline, chiefly involving the sugarcane cutters. He said another negative aspect is that management poorly distributes the scant resources available. The union leader said the workers and the union are demanding that the company's directors correct the bureaucratic mentality of supervisors. The union and the workers have explained to the rest of the workers about the need to produce more since labor indiscipline depletes the resources of the company. "Some comrades are out for up to 10 days, and the company does not take administrative action," Alvarez said. In this regard he noted that the workers are bent on improving labor discipline and increasing productivity in order to lower the deficit of production at the end of the sugar harvest. For that reason the workers demanded that management tighten its supervision of all workers.

The workers demand the sugar mill be run as a mixed enterprise and a delegate from MIDINRA [Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform] be permanently there to tighten the supervision of the production process. They also want the government to send experts to the directorates that are inefficient.

On another matter, Alvarez said the sugar mill has problems with its equipment as 40 percent of it is idle due to a lack of tires and spare parts. For that reason it is impossible to bring the sugarcane to the mill. In addition, the mill (the chief station) [base] was in poor condition. As a result, 96 hours of work were lost, which meant that 50,000 tons of cane or 90,000 quintals of sugar, were not crushed. Alvarez added that the government has allotted a large amount of resources such as agricultural machinery and foreign currency to obtain spare parts. "Yet when we need them, the resources are not properly used to maximum advantage or to raise the production level of the enterprise and the sectors involved," Alvarez noted.

The labor leader stated that the CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers] and the FSLN are promoting the formation of economic brigades to overcome the above-mentioned problems. These brigades are chiefly aimed at the sugarcane cutters, and "this has allowed us to maintain an average of 7 tons." Some mill workmen cut up to 15 tons a day. He added that the union is concerned about improving the workers' relations with the experts because the workers are accustomed to a narrow-minded policy. Most of the workers have been working in the mill for many years and retain the habits of private production.

Regarding the loss of sugar, he noted this is prompted by lack of labor discipline and absenteeism. This case applies to the mill workmen. They work in other areas and receive double rations so they sell the ration the mills give them on the free market [mercado especulativo].

Alvarez said the labor movement has already commented on the problem and demanded the enterprise control the situation. However, the enterprise has not taken a stance on the matter, and this "attitude amounts to sabotage of the mill's production."

Alvarez remarked that the union got the enterprise to subsidize the food rations each worker receives. The enterprise pays from 10 to 80 percent of the ration, depending on the workers' wage scale.

He said that in this regard a payment plan has been implemented since February. This plan sets the standard for cutting sugar at 8 tons a day. This lets the workers raise their real wages in a real way, Alvarez concluded.

Ruiz Meets Mill Workers

PA212307 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Apr 87 p 5

[Excepts] Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz has requested that workers of the San Antonio sugar mill increase their participation in management to overcome current difficulties.

Commander Ruiz visited the sugar mill last Wednesday, holding an extensive dialogue with members of the Ronald Altamirano Labor Union, with whom he reviewed the results of the current sugarcane harvest, considered the worst in the last 20 years.

Alberto Alvarez, CST [Sandinist Central Organization of Workers] National Commission coordinator for the Sugar Industry [coordinador de la Comision Nacional de la Rama de Azucar de la CST], handed Commander Ruiz a report in which he pointed out that the factory's management, as well as some chiefs and technicians, are not taking the initiative to fulfill the goals laid out in the production plans.

Alvarez said that because of this, the sugarcane harvest will have a deficit of over 800,000 quintals of sugar; however, this figure could be reduced if 100 cutters and a loader from he Julio Buitrago sugar mill, as well as 5 combines and 20 carts with their headstocks [cabezales] are brought in.

Alvarez also pointed out other problems that have been present in previous sugarcane harvests, such as low yields per manzana because of inefficient cultivation procedures, the lack of proper technical assistance in irrigation, and noncompliance with the required level of quality in the sugarcane harvest: stalks up to 6 inches long being left behind.

Alvarez pointed out that the "accidental burning" of over 5,000 manzanas of sugarcane adversely affects industrial production, which also disrupts transportation and decreases workers' earnings.

In regards to other aspects of administration, Alvarez said the factory's expansion project has served to decrease production. He noted that the lack of concern to solve the sugar mill problems is obvious. On the other hand, Alvarez said alcohol production has increased because the distillation areas were repaired immediately after they were damaged by a fire.

After listening to the report, Ruiz asked the workers why they do not find solutions to the problems. He noted that following the triumph of the revolution, the FSLN Regional Committee and the owners of the sugar mill reached certain agreements regarding the "rules of the game" in each sugarcane harvest.

Ruiz said that until 1983 the mill was run properly, with high production, but in the last few years the tendency has been towards an increase in spending and a decrease in the factory's capitalization. Ruiz warned that the revolution will not allow these negative trends to continue, and that therefore, "the factory's representatives must sit down to talk with us in the framework of our mixed economic system."

Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate, told the workers that the sugar mill is considered a mixed enterprise, not only because of its capital structure, but also because the government is making the efforts to obtain the foreign exchange and other resources for production.

That is why, Ruiz said, it is necessary for us to review each concrete problem and reach a mutually beneficial agreement by discussing "the financial mechanisms that can prevent risks and make profits possible." [passage omitted]

In the sugarcane fields Commander Ruiz also talked with Mr David Morice, director of the sugar mill owned by the Pellas family. He asked him not to allow sugar production to fall and to overcome the current problems.

OBANDO Y BRAVO ADDRESSES FREEDOM IN HOMILY

PA170044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 16 Apr 87

[By Ernesto Ramirez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Apr (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo issued a call today in Managua for his countrymen to make efforts in the search for peace and said one must "have the pleasure of freedom and feel it like a passion."

During the traditional Holy Thursday mass, in which the priests of the archdiocese render homage of fidelity to the archbishop, the Nicaraguan prelate insisted once again on the "reconciliation" theme and said "war is born in the heart of the sinner." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile the government has reiterated its position of never holding a dialogue with the contras and has stated that the only way to achieve peace is if the United States -- which supports the rebels politically, militarily, and financially -- "will stop the aggression against the Sandinist Revolution."

In a much more moderate tone than that used by him during previous Holy Weeks, Cardinal Obando y Bravo -- known for his periodic criticism of the "trend" being followed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary process -- emphasized that "peace is not only the absence of chaos or of violence; it is the growth of man as an individual, as a member of a family, as a citizen of the country."

"Everyone has a right to peace and should cooperate so no one is left out of that process...peace includes physical development, health, education, work, civil rights, culture, freedom, and progress," he said. [passage omitted]

Unlike past occasions, Obando y Bravo abstained from referring to the situation of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, at a time when representatives of the government are continuing the dialogue begun in September with representatives of the bishops, to lessen tensions affecting the links between government and church hierarchy. Obando y Bravo said the Nicaraguan people "are a hungry people, hungry for bread and hungry for God," and he warned that "Christian faith does not allow us to view religion as separate from fraternal feelings, social justice, and respect of human rights." "Liberation involves all dimensions of man; it cannot be limited to liberating just one part of man," he reiterated. "It is not possible to liberate others when the liberators themselves are not free inside, free from the slavery of ideologies, the tyranny of fads, false idols, the urge to dominate and possess, and suffocating egoism. One must have the pleasure of freedom and feel it like a passion," he affirmed.

As is traditional, Holy Week has virtually paralyzed the country: the streets of Managua are practically deserted, there is a constant crowd of faithful in the churches, and thousands of Nicaraguans have left for the beaches and tourist centers.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS IN NICARAGUA

PA222022 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] One by one U.S. destabilizing plans against the Nicaraguan revolution have been defeated by the people. With its continuous destablizing urge, the enemy has adopted aggressive stances that have caused suffering for a nation in need of peace and tranquillity.

Recently, counterrevolutionary groups financed by Ronald Reagan have faced an increasing number of defeats. Now many U.S. legislators believe it is totally absurd to continue supporting the mercenary groups. In view of this situation, the CIA and the White House have tried to change tactics against the Sandinist revolution. The inability to make a dent in the revolution's defense apparatus has resulted in an increase of vandalism and terror especially aimed at the civilian population and economic centers.

Recently, saboteurs arrested in Managua confessed that the CIA, for whom they worked, had ordered them to avoid any clashes with the EPS and militias and to carry out terrorist actions against towns, cooperatives, power lines, and other civilian and economic objectives. Their intention is to present the facade of an alleged strong and effective counterrevolutionary activity to diminish U.S. Congress' rejection and to sow panic in a people who have been cured of their fears.

So far, 60,000 Nicaraguans have been killed in the U.S.-imposed war, and now Yankee strategists are interested in increasing the number of civilian victims with the premeditated intention of creating insecurity and unrest. It is perhaps a version of the climate they attempted to create in Libya with last year's air raids against Tripoli and Banghazi, which only resulted in rejection by the Libyan people and the international community.

Actually the anti-Sandinist doctrines implemented by power groups in the United States, and which include everything from unacceptable political agreements to direct aggression, are doomed to fail.

It would be illogical to think that a nation can support someone who attacks it, no matter how much the imperialist propaganda media blame the revolution for the unrest caused by destabilizing actions.

War and terrorism in Nicaragua are openly directed from abroad, and they are an obstacle for the revolutionary goals which are to provide peace, security, and progress for the people. However, in spite of its promoters, war and terrorism are elements that stimulate the conscience of the masses and inspire them to support the conscience of the masses and inspire them to support the triumphant revolutionary process of July 1979.

AFGHAN DELEGATION TO UNCTAD MEETING ARRIVES

FL171446 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Afghan Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil arrived yesterday afternoon in Havana. Foreign Minister Wakil is heading the Afghan delegation to the sixth conference of UNCTAD that begins on 20 April in Havana. The Afghan Foreign Minister was met at the airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera, other MINREX [Ministry of Foreign Relations] officials, and Afghan Embassy representatives. The delegation headed by Abdol Wakil, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politboro member, is the first to arrive in our country to participate in the Sixth UNCTAD Conference.

Meets With C.R. Rodriguez

FL221400 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, yesterday received Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil. The two discussed various subjects related to the Group of 77 ministerial meeting, especially the importance of the views expressed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during the meeting's opening speech. The Afghan leader also gave a thorough explanation on the process of national reconciliation in his country.

RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH CAMBODIAN OFFICIALS

FL212325 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2037 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola has held official talks on bilateral relations with his Cambodian counterpart, Bo Rasi. During the talks, the two parties rated bilateral ties positively and ratified their common positions on regional problems, especially in Southeast Asia and Central America.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES NEW PRC, GUYANESE ENVOYS

FL180122 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers today received the credentials of His Excellency (Tang Yong Wi) as the PRC's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Cuba. Following the formal ceremony, the ambassador and his retinue laid a wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument in Revolution Square. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also received His Excellency Harold Sahadeo, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The new Guyanese ambassador and his group also laid a wreath at the monument of our national hero.

GROUP OF 77 BEGINS 3D DAY OF PLENARY SESSIONS

FL222050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Report by Amado Cordoba Herrera]

[Text] The plenary session of the Group of 77 continues behind closed doors at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Today's session is presided over by the Bangladesh deputy prime minister.

The meeting's spokesman, Cuban delegate Eduardo Delgado, said that the delegates from Peru, Chile, Laos, Romania, Philippines, and Yugoslavia, will address the plenary today. Yugoslavia will speak as president of the Group of 24 before the IMF and World Bank. Delgado said:

[Begin recording] Yugoslavia is currently president of the Group of 24. As president, it will express the views of the Group of 24. Within the Group of 77, the Group of 24 is the most qualified, politically and technically, to discuss financial matters. The Group of 24 will contribute to this meeting by expressing its views. It will not point out differences in views, on the contrary, it will contribute with its own views on the various matters. [end recording]

Likewise, it was learned that the technical group has finished drafting the document that establishes the position that the Group of 77 will present during the Seventh UNCTAD Conference to be held in Geneva in July. The delegates have already studied the topics of resources for development and international trade. At this moment they are discussing the prices of basic products and the problems of the so-called less developed countries.

Meanwhile, the drafting committee has completed its draft of the political statement which will be presented to the plenary for approval after the technical committee has reviewed it.

More delegations will be arriving this afternoon. Among the new arrivals will be the Guyanese and Nepalese trade ministers and the Guatemalan economy minister. These new arrivals reaffirm the importance of the meeting.

Eduardo Delgado, Cuban delegate and meeting spokesman also said:

[Begin recording] I can tell you that as host country, Cuba is doing its best to make this meeting a success. We hope that the results of the meeting will be positive ones, that they will reflect the economic interests of our peoples, and that maximum unity is achieved. We feel that the meeting can contribute to this unity. This unity is necessary at this moment; we must go to Geneva and speak with one voice. [end recording]

RAUL CASTRO CLOSES 2-DAY FAR PCC LEADERS MEETING

FL221409 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and minister of the FAR, has made the closing remarks at the end of a 2-day meeting of PCC leaders in the FAR that was held at the Universal Hall in Havana.

The main objectives of the meeting were to analyze the methods and style of work and assess the role played by the political, PCC organization, and militants in the solution of problems, unification of views on the best methods and ways to deal with difficulties and generalize positive experiences in the political work of the party. Chiefs, political workers, PCC and Union of Young Communists leaders in the FAR attended the meeting.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TEACHING CHANGES

FL220210 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Based on the research conducted by the Education Ministry to learn of achievements and deficiencies in study plans, changes will be made in the first stage of elementary education -- from first to fourth grade -- beginning with the next school year.

One change establishes the possibility of a teacher staying with his students throughout the first stage, with two variations:

The first involves two teachers, one going from first to second grade with his students, and the other from third to fourth grade.

The second variation would be the transition from first to fourth grade with only one teacher based on the schools conditions and the experience and willingness of the teachers.

The time period to learn to read and write will be extended to the third period of the first grade. Greater emphasis will be placed on the preparation of the student in math and in the oral and written mastery of the mother tongue.

The student should be expressing his ideas and experiences correctly from the first grade. This way he will be expanding his vocabulary. Oral expression, besides being practiced in Spanish class, will be taught several times during the week. Writing is going to become an independent class to promote more quality. In the area of mathematics, the directions to the teachers are being strengthened so that they can have greater understanding of the work and basic tasks the student should master in each grade.

First grade will not be repeated when there are deficiencies that cannot be attributed to the students. Classes will be created for children who have not kept up at the end of the first grade.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON AIDS

FL171546 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Today's edition of GRANMA carried a lengthy report issued by the Cuban Public Health Ministry on the struggle plan to prevent AIDS in Cuba. The report explains the causes and the strategy used to detect AIDS in Cuba. It also includes a graph showing the countries with the highest number of AIDS patients and international information on AIDS carriers.

The report also includes information on how Cuba is handling the cases of persons who have tested positive for AIDS, the testing of blood donors, and the frequent testing for high risk persons. The report also underscores the importance of educating the people and making them aware of the decisive role they can play in preventing AIDS.

BAHAMAS

ISAACS ACCUSES PM OF 'HATE AMERICA CAMPAIGN'

FL221759 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Opposition leader Mr Kendall Isaacs last night accused the government of hatching a hate America campaign. Mr Isaacs, speaking at an FNM [Free National Movement] rally here in the capital, told supporters that the destiny of the Bahamas lies in friendship with the United States and urged them not to let the prime minister lead them down this path. [passage omitted]

Mr Isaacs said that the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] is making this an issue because they realized that the FNM has gotten its message across. He said that the FNM's policy is to encourage friendship with all neighbors, but especially the United States. Mr Isaacs said if we need the friendship of the United States to survive, we should embrace that friendship.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH PRC

FL221348 Bridgetown CANA in English 1207 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 22, CANA -- Barbados has pledged to work to strengthen its relations with China, more than ten years after breaking diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

The promise is made in a 185-page foreign policy statement, DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT, published here as the 11-month-old Democratic Labour Party administration's most comprehensive foreign policy guide.

Barbados recognizes the importance of having a cordial and constructive relationship with China, a nation of enormous human and economic resources, and, above all, a major global power with permanent membership on the (United Nations) Security Council...said the statement.

Barbados will continue, therefore, to strengthen its ties with the People's Republic of China by identifying new areas in which bilateral technical and cultural interchanges can be pursued, the statement said, adding that dialogue will be continued at the highest state to state levels.

The statement noted that the Barbados decision to establish relations with China was a natural consequence of developments in the international community, highpoint of which was the 1971 UN recognition of China as the sole representative of the Chinese people.

The statement noted that the 1967 Barbadian recognition of Taiwan was based on the concept of the existence of two Chinas. But by 1972, a year after the UN accorded recognition to China, Barbados began to review its two China policy, and by 1976, relations with Taiwan were broken and mainland China was recognized.

Since their inception, relations between the People's Republic of China and Barbados have been cordial and productive, said the statement. Although Barbados, for its part, is incapable of covering China adequately because of size and geographical distance, nevertheless, close bilateral contacts are maintained through the Chinese Embassy in Barbados, said the statement.

A technical cooperation agreement is an important part of Sino-Barbados relations, while a cultural accord was signed in 1980. China has provided substantial assistance to Barbados agriculture, and valuable expertise to its fledging handicraft industry. China has also agreed to assist Barbados in the construction of an indoor sports complex.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES OUTLINE OF FOREIGN POLICY

FL162045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 16 Apr 87

[By Yussuff Haniff]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 16, CANA -- The 11-month-old Democratic Labour Party (DLP) administration has just published the first detailed explanation of its foreign policy, proposing no major substantive changes, though signalling some shifts in emphasis.

The 185-page document, titled DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT, predictably reiterates the administration's commitment to regional integration, and continuing friendship with the United States, Canada and Britain, while shunning development of ties with Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

It stresses the need for expanding relations with Latin American countries, particularly Mexico and Venezuela, and reaffirms Barbados support for the Contadora peace process in Central America.

An introduction to the document describes Barbados foreign policy priority as being to enhance the country's economic development, by pursuing mutually beneficial relations with like-minded states...

Successive governments have set national economic development as the main goal in the conduct of the country's international relations... the document stated, in setting out the ten goals of Barbados foreign policy. These are described as:

1. Promotion of beneficial trading relationships with third states and economic groupings, and protection of Barbados interests within the framework of international, commercial and economic policy making;

2. Procurement of concessionary financing for Barbados development efforts;

3. Attraction of investment capital for industrial development... and promotion of Barbados as an offshore financial centre;

4. Promotion and expansion of tourism...

5. Preservation and protection of national sovereignty and security;

6. Strengthening the regional integration movement and promoting the concept of Caribbean unity;

7. Strengthening ties with traditional allies and fostering new ties with friendly countries...

8. Collaborating with like-minded countries to advance the concepts of morality, justice and respect for human rights in international affairs;

9. Pursuing in its international behaviour the goal of peaceful relations among states, and seeking to create through constructive collective action, a new social, political and economic order;

10. Protection and promotion of the interests and welfare of Barbadian nationals abroad.

Foreign minister, Sir James Tudor, in a foreword to the document, notes Barbados' limited resources, pointing out that the entire foreign service staff at home and abroad numbers around 150. Tudor also noted that the Foreign Services budget for fiscal 1985/86 was just three per cent of total government spending. The minister said that average spending on the Foreign Service since 1968 was 3.9 per cent of the total budget.

In return, a study of some of the statistical data compiled in the annexes to this report will help show the substantial contribution the foreign service has made, either directly or indirectly, through its promotion and representational efforts, negotiations, lobbying and follow-up to the millions of dollars flowing to Barbados annually from bilateral and multilateral sources.

...the citizens of Barbados...will be happy to know that they get from (the foreign service), much more than their two cents worth...Tudor added.

Meanwhile in a debate on foreign policy in the Senate yesterday, Tudor touched on Barbados/United States relations, about which there were [as received] some concern in the early days of the present administration following critical remarks Barrow had made about the United States and its leadership. "Our relations with the United States of America are extremely good," the minister said, citing daily contact between both governments and their close cooperation against the illicit drug trade. He said Barbados wanted no part in the confrontation between the superpowers.

The minister also denied that there were differences between him and Prime Minister Errol Barrow on the conduct of foreign affairs.

GRENADA

GOVERNOR GENERAL SWEARS IN 4 MINISTERS OF STATE

FL220259 Bridgetown CANA in English 2353 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 21, CANA -- Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon swore in four ministers of state today -- a week after three ministers resigned. The four -- Pauline Andrews, Alleyne Walker, Felix Alexander, and Grace Duncan -- were previously parliamentary secretaries in the two-year old administration.

Andrews is now the minister of state responsible for legal affairs, external affairs, agriculture and tourism, while Duncan is the minister of state for women's affairs.

Walker is minister of state for works, and Alexander the minister of state for labour, fisheries, and cooperatives.

Last week Education Minister George Brizan, Labour Minister Francis Alexis, and Junior Legal Affairs Minister Tillman Thomas resigned, citing differences with Prime Minister Herbert Blaize over his plans to retrench 1,800 public servants. The three former ministers will tomorrow make their first appearance in Parliament on the side of the opposition. The parliamentary sitting will continue debate on the national budget.

MAROWIJNE DISTRICT 'HEAVILY MINED' BY COMMANDO

FL221831 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The east-west connection in the Marowijne District has been heavily mined with dynamite by the so-called Jungle Commando of Ronnie Brunswijk. On Monday [20 April] night, the members of this gang destroyed two bridges, one of which -- the (Baili) Bridge near Moengo -- is beyond repair. Military sources expect more damages by the gang.

The gang probably got a big financial injection following the meeting of the so-called resistance movement from Holland at the meeting of this month on Stoelmans Eiland.

CENTRAL BANK EXTENDS INVESTMENT DEPOSITS PERIOD

FL221815 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Central Bank of Suriname has extended the period in which people can deposit their money and receive interests. This decision was taken after consultation with the commercial banks. This measure by the Central Bank will give the government the opportunity to have a better monetary policy since the money be put on a fixed deposit.

An interest rate of 6 percent will be paid on deposits of 1,000 guilders and over in this investment facility. This measure was taken by the Central Bank after the exchange of (?all) bank notes in November last year when in 3 weeks there was an investment of more than 100 million guilders. Because of the positive response of investors, Central Bank has decided to extend the period in which one can invest.

COUNCIL OF FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS PLANNED

FL171755 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] On 1 May the trade union federations C-47 [Centrale 47], De Moederbond [Algemeen Verbond van Vakvereiningingen in Suriname], and the Civil Service Organization, will launch the Council of Surinamese Federation of Trade Unions, (Rafakfur). This was decided yesterday at the meeting of the chairmen of the three federations and also of representatives and affiliates. The launching of (Rafakfur) is aimed at realizing a close cooperation among the trade union federations. According to the C-47 chairman, Fred Derby, the trade union movement has to perform as a mass of unity with unity in thinking and unity in action.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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